Danger in Health Fads

forcauld, "who would never have been sitive as hot house plants. in love had they never heard talk of

There are people, too, undoubtedly, who would never-or "hardly ever"be out of health if they thought less about the matter, for it is just as possible to take too much care of the health as too little, and it probably is drinking too much, and so forth. every bit as mischievous.

We have all heard of the "greeneyed monster" jealousy, who "makes the food he feeds on." The health worrier does much the same. He or she broods so mournfully over some little symptom or ailment that depresis a fruitful parent of both mental and physical ills.

A medical writer of eminence said lately that he "never knew a strict dietarian who did not after a time become a confirmed dyspeptic."

People who are afraid to open their windows lest a draft should give them neuralgia, who are afraid to go out if there is a little rain, or a little wind, or a little cold, because they are "so delicate," infallibly become more so, cuffs with them?-Queen.

"There are people," said La Roche- | and in time make themselves as sen-

There are, of course, certain general rules of health which every one should understand and comply with if they wish to avoid illness, such as the danger of breathing impure air in unventilated rooms, of drinking impure water, contracting chills, eating and

This knowledge, however, need not turn the care of the health into a bugbear. We can make a "fad" of our health as of any other useful thing. We can grow monomaniacal on the value of fresh air or woolen underclothing, and the mischief of our sion of spirits results, and depression | mania is not the harm we do ourselves as much as the damage we do others in turning them against the object of our fad.

Take the wearing of wool, for instance. Have not many people been resolutely set against it by those faddists who persist in wearing their flannel shirts ostentatiously and who maintain that their hygienic value ent incomes of the sixteen solicitors is destroyed if their hideousness is of the State under the present fee softened by wearing linen collars and

Friends in

"While in New York this time," said the man from Alabama, "I have obmet that impressed me as being very | point?" peculiar and also rather pathetic. heard several persons actually count the number of people they knew in the whole town. To a man hailing from a tances are counted by the hundreds in- grocery.' tead of the tens, that method of census taking seemed a tremendous business. With us it would be an impossible task to sit down and make a list of the people with whom we have a

although I have lived in New York | mark to save their lives.' all this time, there are only 102 peoofficious stranger.'

"I laughed at her. 'How in the world,' said I, 'did you happen to get served one habit of certain people I your calling list down to such a fine

"'This is not my calling list,' said she. 'That consists of only six names. The 102 are just acquaintances, and include the janitor, my washerwoman section of the country where acquain- and the boy named Willie down in the

"Her admission struck me as really pitiful. 'Why don't you branch out?' asked.

"'Branch out?' she cried. 'Oh, my dear man, if you had lived in New speaking acquaintance. Up here it York for a while you wouldn't say is no trick at all. A cousin of mine anything about branching out. Bewho moved North two years, ago was | sides, I am not alone in my desolation. the first person I saw perform the There are lots of other folks in this town in the same fix, only worse. "'Would you believe,' she said, 'that | They couldn't get up to the hundred

"Later I found that she was right, cidedly touching."-New York Herald. | ered.

After Clash of Battle

"The day's fighting was finished, but | ers. Through every doorway you Kuroki in Manchuria," of one of the of Japan. actions of the First army. "The wounded were yet to be brought in, and the dead and the fuel to burn them collected by weary limbs. The colonel.

rain washed the blood off the grass. wounded might be crowded into oth- will not be the wiser."

not the day's work, nor the day's caught a glimpse of prostrate figures Frederick Palmer, in his book, "With | which made them like wrapped flags

brought in dripping burdens covered with blankets or with the matting in which the rice and horse fodder of the plunging fire of the Russians against army are transported. When darktheir foe, struggling through the rough | ness came the lanterns of the searchslopes, had caused the division 600 | Dawn found them still at work colcasualties, including the death of a lecting stray Russian wounded, who had lain suffering all night in the rain "Late in the afternoon a deluge of for \$1.50 a year and the glory which the Czar's service brings them. In The flood of water turned dry beds the bushes, in the declivities between into dashing rivulets. The flood of the rocks of many square acres-could slaughter, also settling toward the val- every fallen man be gathered? How ley, passed on by the single hospital many cries coming faintly from fevertent-already congested at daybreak ishly dry lips and finally dying into from the night attack-into the vil- a swoon were unanswered? At some lage, whose population was crowded future time, when a Chinese peasant into a few houses in order that the stumbles over a set of bones, the world

Thought the City Tame

It was at a dinner party, and the hostess, coming up to her best friend, whispered in her ear:

"Would you mind saying just a tiny word to her by and by? She doesn't know a soul, and the women are so horrid to strangers."

The stranger indicated was inconveniently in town from Snakeville, Ore, and being a distant relative/had to be crushed in at the dinner, under protest, at the last moment.

The hostess' friend good naturedly promised to devote herself after dinner to the Snakeville widow. But the fair unknown did not meet her advances with the embarrassed delight which such civilities should have commended. "It's awfully hot in this parlor!" was her first greeting, in a tone in which there lurked a certain combative quality. By and by the conversation steered around to travel.

"Have you traveled much?" asked

the hostess' friend suavely. "Oh, I've been everywhere. Went around the world with my brother, who was engineering. Why, it was in Russia that I met the Colonel." (The "Colonel" was evidently her dead olution authorizes the Auditor to draw lord.) "Yes," she went on, "we got his warrant on the State Treasurer

they call Caprice." This was unusual, romantic, and the New York woman said so.

"Ah!" sighed the woman from Snakeville, "yes! it was romantic. There's been a lot of that in my life. When a body's traveled round and been on the plains and army posts and should go before the committee on hunting buffaloes, a place like your appropriation, as although it relieved New York seems awfully tame. I kind o' pity you all here!"

The woman agreed that we were. in fact, very tame-chimney sparrows, house flies, hopping about, tepid and

ment.-New York Press. "Pa Et Tabasco Sauce"

When pa firs' et tabasco sauce-I'm smiling 'pout it vet. Although his subsekent remarks I always shall regret. We'd come to town to see the sights, and pa remarked to me. "We'll eat at a bong-tong hotel an' sling some style," says he.

An' then he sort o' cast his eye among the plates an' all, "That ketchup mus' be good,

the bottle is so small.' then he took a piece o' when pa firs' et tabasco sauce and rose to make his kick. It all comes back so plain to me, I reko-

He just was talkin' mild and calm, an' then he gave a yell An' tried to cave the ceilin' by buttin' with his head. "Er-hooh! er-hooh! Fire! Murder! Hooh!" I can't tell all he said.

But when they heard his heated words, six women lef' the room, An' said such 'anguage filled their souls with shar. e, an' also gloom; But pa, he only gurgled some, and then he yelled again, When firs' he et tabasco sauce an' told

We laid him out upon a board an' fanned it should go before the proper commithim quite a while. An' pa, he sort a' gasped at first, an' then he tried to smile, An' says. "Just heat a poker now, an'

run it down my neck. I want to cool off gradual; it's better, I expeck." But when he'd got me out o' doors, he

says, "I want to get 'That there blame ketchup recipe, an' learn just how it's het. So I can try it on the boys when you an' ma git hum, Till they, too, think the condiment is

mixed with kingdom come." -Boston Globe.

This Up-to-Date King.

The king of Siam, who has just subscribed to the Sir Edwin Arnold memorial, is one of the most European of native rulers. He almost invariably wears the latest thing in frock coats and silk hats, while his military uniforms look as if they had been de- New York Press.

signed at the war office. He speaks English better than most Englishmen. too, never using slang. He has visited and exe ined with a critical eye every civilized country, and from each he has taken something for his own land. He would cut a big figure in the peacock alley of the Waldorf .-

NORTH STATE LAWMAKERS

Work That is Being Done By the North Carolina Lawmakers.

The Salary Bill.

The House committee on salaries and fees, by a vote of 8 to 7, reported favorably the Senate bill increasing salaries of the judges of Supreme and Superior Courts to \$3,500. Among those making speeches advocating the bill were C. M. Busbee, James H. Pou. George Strong, Thos. B. Womack, and R. H. Hayes. These appeared in response to an invitation by the chairman. Judges Graham and Winborne, of the committee opposed the increase, as did Feimster, another lawyer member. Eringhaus, McNinch, Laughinghouse and others of the committee spoke in favor of the bill as adopted by the Senate and this prevailed. The committee, by a vote of 9 to 7, decided to report favorably a bill to put solicitors on a salary, but delayed namirg the amount of such salary until a sub-committee, by inquiring into pressystem, can approximate and agree on a fair salary.

Wednesday's Work. In Senate no bills of general importance were introduced except one rein several counties. The principal discussion was on the Ward bill, which amends the Watts liquor regulation. It provides that no town of less than 1,500 people could grant license for the manufacture or sale of liquor. An amendment was accepted by Ward to modify this by making population 1,000. A further amendment was offered providing that every town authorizing the sale or manufacture shall keep a salaried police office, who shall make daily inspections and monthly reports, and the possession of United States license to sell where sale or manufacture is prohibited shall be prima facie evidence of violation of the State law. Mr. Ward said these additions did not change his bill in respect. A motion tc Stubbs said the bill would probably be the only liquor legislation to come before this session and it involved ple in town to whom I could speak if but, although the habit of counting principles of the utmost importance. I met them in the street without tak- one's acquaintances is common Mr. Burton said that from a political ing chances of being arrested as an enough, I still think it strange and de standpoint, the bill should be consid-

The motion to postpone until Thursday was adopted almost unanimously. Bills passed final reading to enable married mon whose wives are insane. or lunatics, to convert their land free of dower upon certificate of superintendent of hospital for the insane; to cure defective orders in the registradrudgery, nor the day's misery," says and of white bandages with red spots tion of deeds. In the House a bill was introduced to regulate the sale of patent medicines containing alcehol or "Dripping hospital corps men dangerous drugs; to amend the fire insurance act of 1899, to provide for interchangeable mileage books on railways. Bills passed regulating the rale of cotton seed and fixing a standard; changing the name of the Enterprise Saving and Loan Company to fields and over rougher, untilled ers twinkled in and out of the hillside. the Waxhaw Banking and Loan Comrany; to provide for the election of county commissioners by the people in Union; to authorize Mecklenburg's board of education to borrow money: to provide for primary elections in Craven; to include Stanly, Ashe and Montgomery counties in the act punishing the killing of fish with dyna-

The following bills passed the third

To amend the law of descent which allows all children of a mother to inherit from their mother, whether legitimate or illegitimate; (this law provides simply that illegitimate children may inherit from their common mother provided they get nothing that is left by the father); to prevent the killing

squirrels in the county of Jones and Franklin; to provide for the holding of primary elections in Buncombe county; to protect fish within twelve miles of the summit of Grandfather's Mountain, in Mitchell county; resolution of the Senate to pay Governor's expenses of his inauguration, (the resengaged at Tsarkoe Selo, in the grotto for the amounts set forward in the resolution; the entire amount does not exceed \$500;) to fix the time for selling real estate for taxes in Jackson county; to relieve the board of agriculture from contributing to the current expenses of the Agricultural & Mechanical College at Raleigh. Scaies said he did not oppose the bill but it tne board of agriculture from contributing to the college, it provided for an appropriation. Mr. McLean, chairman of the agricultural committee which reported the bill favorobly, asked the bill be not referred. He asked insignificant, in search of entertain that his original bill which was set for a special order be withdrawn and a bill which carried unanimously in the House containing the same reports, be substituted. Mr. McLean said the board of agriculture should not appropriate their funds to the Agricuitural & Mechanical College; that these amounts should not come from the pockets of the farmers alone. He hoped Scales' motion would be voted down. Scales said the bill carried with it an appropriation of \$10,000 and tee. He said investigation never hurts a good bill and if it was a proper one it would not be hurt and a few days delay would work no injury. He asked what was the use of such a committee if it were not referred to the proper committee. McLean asked if the substitute from the House would not be considered by the appropriation committee if it were re-referred. Scales replied that this would be done. Mc-Lean withdrew his original bill and by his consent the substitute from the House was referred to the committee on appropriations.

The Lacy Resolution.

The House resolution on the Lacy bill, the special order for yesterday was taken up. Mr. Foushee said he earnestly hoped the resolution would pass. He was absent when the bill was originally voted upon and had he been here he would have raised his

voice against it. It was a most dangerous act. Worth lost \$16,000 by the same man Martin, in old age, had been Treasurer for two terms, and finding he had lost \$16,000 by another's dishonesty he had to go into bankruptcy. The bill does not give Worth one cent but Lacy \$300, who is in the same condition, no better than Worth. We should not give Mr. Lacy \$300. "I have spoken to one of the most prominent Democrats in the State and with but one exception they have all said the action of the Senate and House was a most dangerous one." Boddie moved to table the bill. Ayes and noes were called for, 19 Senators voted to table the bill and 17 voted in the negative. and the bill was tabled. On motion of Senator Zollicoffer, the Senate was adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

ANTI-JUG LAW.

The McNinch bill enacting a law the

place of delivery of liquors the place of sale in prohibition territory. He stated he voted for the repeal of the sneak law of two years ago, and he called upon those of the House who acted in good faith to allow this bill to pass its second reading. He was willing for those living in counties bordering on the Virginia line who desired to do so to have their counties exempted before the bill came up on its third reading. In reply to a question Mr. Mc-Ninch said that the anti-jug law was yet in force, the Senate not having repealed it. He said he had copied the exact language of the present law. He declared that there was a possibilaucing fares on railroad and one to ity that the Senate would so delay the better regulating fire insurance and repeal of the anti-jug law as to make other companies. Bills passed to bet the enactment of the present bill imter protect clams and other shell fish possible. On the other hand if the bill was allowed to pass the House with those counties deserving exemption placed there, no harm would be done them, while the prohibition counties would obtain relief. Murphy opposed immediate action, saying it was ridiculous to vote on this bill before the Senate had acted on the other. Should the Senate fail to repeal the present law it would remain in force as now. He moved to postpone further consideration until the Senate had acted on the repeal bill. If the present law was repealed he would vote for the McNinch bill after his county and such other counties as desired it had been exempted. McNinch and Turlington spoke against postponement, while Woodward of Wilson, Warren, Mitchell, Murphy of Buncombe, Wood and Winborne favorrostpone consideration was made. Mr. ed it. McNinch before the motion for postponement reached the vote agreed that the bill should be made a special order for Thursday. It was ordered printed.

The Vagrancy Law. vagrancy and fixing the punishment amination. therefor. It was explained that it was the Georgia law, but that an amendment submitted by Alexander, of Mecklenburg, and endorsed by the committee, including able-bodied men who were idle and lived on the wages of wife or minor children. Biggs endorsed the principle involved, which he said, makes it a crime for a man to live on the labor of his children, and said he desired to enter his protest against any such legislation. Redwine declared that an able-bodied man, who would work his wife and little children simply to support him in idleness, was a criminal, and should be so treated. Biggs said he did not subscribe to the present mea that men could be made moral by an act of the legislature. The bill was very strongly supported by Onve. Powers, Davis, of Haywood, and Alexander, the latter describing very strikingly the conduct of many trifling white men who, as he said, "lying around cotten mills, will not work, because the wages of their wives and little children support them." Biggs offered an amendment, so as to say "minors, not over 18 years." Alexander accepted the amendment, and the bill then passed its reading.

A bill passed authrrizing registers of deeds to administer eaths in proving accounts to be presented to the county

commissioners. The bil to prevent misrepresentations of merchants in the sale of goods and in advertisements came up, and was explained by its author, Stronach | laboring classes. of Wake, who said it was designed to protect honest merchants; that the Bible said all liars would be burned, and the trade unionists. he desired to keep as many merchant liars out of the eternal fire as possi-The law proposed had been in use in New York and worked well. Upon objection of further consideration of the bill, it was made a special

order for next Friday. The bill introduced by Butler, providing for the election of county boards of education by the people. came up with an unfavorable report from the committee on education. Butler presented a minority report, and explained and advocated his bill, saying the law would not go into operation in 1906, so that the terms of the present boards of education would not be interfered with. The three men selected as the board of education of each county were now holding the most important offices of the county, and they should be elected by the people. Graham of Lincoln, said that under the present system education had advanced more than ever before in North Carolina's history, and that the people had made no demand for this change in the mode of selecting their school boards. He moved that the bill go to the table, and his motion prevailed by an almost unanimous vote.

Pass Final Reading. The following bills passed final read-

ing: To establish graded schools in Freemont; to pay chairman of the board of commissioners of Northampton county \$100 per annum, and members of board \$4 a day and mileage; to pay witness half fee in not true bill cases in Caswell county; to increase the pay of jurors in Greene and Rutherford counties; to amend the charter of the Yonahlossee Railway Company; to fix the time of holding courts in Warren; to protect hog owners in Tyrell; to regulate the speed and management of vehicles in Mecklenburg county, the Senate amendment being concurred in; to provide for election of commissioners and magistrates by the people in Perquimans: to amend act 1903 relative to water supplies; to amend the compulsory school act of 1903 for Macon county. by extending age at which children must attend school from 8 to 10 years, with other amendments; to prevent trapping fish in Swan and Hazel creeks, Swain county; to amend act

1903, regarding mechanics, by striking out Wake county: to protect fish within twelve miles of the summit of Gfrandfather Mountain: to amend act 1901, relating to hunting and fishing in Craven and Jones counties: for relief of John W. Riley; to amend act 1903, regarding hunting in Robeson county; for relief of Clerk W. M. Watson, of Craven, allowing absence from office; to better regulate fishing in Currituck Sound; to amend graded school law at Rocky Mount; to incorporate Haywood Institute: to regulate fishing in the Cherokee; to protect and

promote the growing of ginseng. The bill amending act of 1901, regarding depredations of domestic fowls in Morganton and Rutherford county, came up, Powers explained it by saying it includes chickens and turkeys. preventing them from scratching up gardens, while the original bill named geese only. Stronach, of Wake, desired to insert an amendment so as to include an old white rooster, which he said flew over his fence every morning, but this amendment was objected to, and the bill passed, as did one to prevent hunting and fishing in Gooseneck township, Martin county, without written consent of the owner

of the premises. The bill passed providing for the allotment of homesteads in lands held in common.

FEMININE FANCIES.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, now over ninety years old, is still in excellent health. It is said that Mrs. Astor wore nearly \$300,000 worth of diamonds at a ball

recently given by her. Miss Etta M. Nelson is a driver on Route 3 of the rural free delivery from

the Pittsfield, Me., office. Miss Clara Medlin, of Pilot Oak, Mo., bears the distinction of being the only female blacksmith on record.

Anna Werner, eighty-one years old, has served four generations of the Schraub family, living near Cologne,

as cook. Miss Alice M. Robertson has just been appointed postmistress at Muskogee, the most important town in the

Indian Territory. The Queen of Portugal is an expert physician, and has raised her amusement to the dignity of a profession. She is said to be the busiest woman in Europe.

More than 8000 women are employed in the various Government offices in Washington, 2044 of whom have en-The House took up the bill defining | tered the service after competitive ex-

> No woman not a professional musician has ever played so important a part in musical history as Frau Cosima Wagner, the daughter of Liszt and the wife of Wagner.

> Just across lots from Senator Knox's estate, out at Valley Forge, there lives a young woman, Miss Ella W. Fredericks, who manages a fifty acre farm in a way that has won for her the envy and admiration c'all her neigh-

Miss Carrie Davison, daughter of the late Darius J. Davison, of Detroit, who has just been appointed Clerk of the United States District Court, at Detrolt, Mich., is the only woman in the United States honored with such an

LABOR WORLD.

In Norway there are 232 locals affillated with the National Federation of

The Puilding Trades Council, of Boston, will establish a nospital for consumptives.

There are more than 140 national and international affiliated unions in the American Federation.

During the past year 125 unions have affiliated with the California State the dock till it could be drawn out. Federation of Labor.

ing disastrous outbreaks among the The women dancers of Paris,

Labor journals of Europe are predict-

France, have now joined the ranks of Of the 385,770 wage earners reporting to the New York Eureau of Labor

Statistics, 2.4 per cent. were idle throughout the third quarter of 1904. Reports from the secretaries of 117 international organizations furnish the information that there have been is-

sued during the past year 4010 char-

Contracts have been made with Belgian foremen to teach Chinese workmen the management of the machinery and the most improved methods of glassmaking.

A straw vote among the trainmen of the Pennsylvania system on the question of whether they shall be called guards or brakemen is said to have re--sulted in favor of the English term.

Representatives of the Dominion Coal Company, of Sydney, N. S., and the Provincial Workmen's Association have signed a three-years' agreement governing wages and working rules.

Among measures to be presented to the State Legislature this year by the Massachusetts Federation of Labor is two messages to the Legislature. In one an overtime bill, which reals with the eight-hour law for street railway employes.

Strong Bird-Sight

Birds have very acute vision, perhaps the most acute of any creature. and the sense is also more widely diffused over the retina than is the case with man. Consequently a bird can see sideways. A bird sees a hawk long before it is visible to man. So, too, fowls and pigeons find minute scraps of food, distinguishing them from what appear to us similar pieces of earth or gravel. Young chickens are also able to find their own food, knowing its position and how distant it is as soon as they are hatched, whereas a child only very gradually learns either to see or to understand the distance of objects. Several birds, apparently the young of all those that nest on the ground, can see quite well as soon as they come out of the shell, but the young birds that nest in trees or on rocks are born blind and have to be fed.

Occurrences of Interest in Various Parts of the State.

Geneal Cotton Market.

	Middling.
	Galveston, firm 7 3-16
	New Orleans, firm 7 1-16
	Mobile, firm 7.00
	Savannah, quiet 7.00
	Charleston, steady 7.00
	Wilmington, steady 634
	Norfolk, steady 71/4
1	Baltimore, nominal
1	New York, quiet 7.45
	Boston, quiet 7.45
1	Philadelphia, steady 7.70
	Houston, steady 7 3-16
	Augusta, steady 3-16
1	Memphis, firm 71/2
1	St. Louis, firm 71/2
1	Louisville, firm 7%
1	
-1	

A New Liquor Bill.

A new liquor bill, applying to the State in general, and amending the Watt's act was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Flemming, of Pitt Co., It is a substitute to the Ward bill which also is a substitute to the Long, of Iredell, and former Ward bills. There's one strong point of difference between the pending Ward bill and the substitute proposed by Mr. Flemming, and that is that the latter absolutely omits the provision that distilleries shall not be licensed in any town having less than 1,500 inhabitants.

An amendment was offered to the Ward bill changing the words 1,500 inhabitants to 1,00 inhabitants, limiting the number of people in towns already under the act to manufacture whiskey. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Ward. The Flemming substitute provides that in every town where the manufacture or sale of liquor is permitted a town or city government must be maintained as provided in its charter. At least one policeman must be employed regularly at a salary of not less than \$25 per month. He must be a man of good moral character, who is not employed by any manufacturer or seller of liquor, nor in any way interested in the manufacture or cale of liquor, nor related by blood or marriage to any such manufacturer or seller. It shall be the duty of this policeman, or the chief of police, in the event there is more than one policeman in the town, to visit the place where liquor is manufactured or sold at least every day and make a careful and thorough inspection and examination with aview to observing whether the laws are being observed and obeyed and whether the business is conducted in an orderly manner and make a written monthly report, under oath, to the mayor who shall lay these reports or report before the solicitor at the next ensuing term of court. If any town fails to carry out these requirements then the County Commissioners may revoke the license. The substitute also follows the Ward bill in that it provides that the possession of a United States license to manufacture or sell shall be prima facia evidence in any "dry" county, city or town of the violation of this State law. The act is to become effective July first, 1905.

Walked Into River to Death.

Washington, N. C., Special-The Old Dominion Steamship Company's warehouse was the scene of a tragedy about ten o'clock Thursday night. A darkey named Louis McCullough who came up on the schooner Venus from Hyde county went aboard the steamer Myers, mistaking her for his own boat. He was directed otherwise and the assumption is that he walked overboard as he was intoxicated at the time. His body was discovered later by the deck hand on the Myers, and with the assistance of the watchman he succeeded in fastening the body to

North State News.

Charles Caldwell, colored, who for a number of years has been a servant about the home of Mr. H. A. Barnhardt, of Salisbury, on Thursday stole cash estimated to the amount of \$500 from a safe in the dwelling. The money belonged to Mr. W. W. Reed, an elderly member of the household, thoughtlessly left his safe door open only to be robbed during daylight hours by the trusted servant. The negro made his escape and all efforts to locate him have thus far been unavail-

The following certificate of incorporation has been issued: The Mt. Gilead Store Company, of Mt Gilead, Montgomery county. The object of the corporation is to conduct a wholesale and retail mercantile business. The authorized capital stock is \$50,000 Will commence business on \$10,000. The incorporators and shareholders are: M. L. Harris, 22 shares, R. B. Scarboro 22 shares, F. V. Baldwin 22 shares, R. W. Stelle,15 shares, L. P. Byrd, 5 shares, B. F. Loudermilk 15 shares.

The first work done by Governor Glenn Friday morning was to prepare he called attention to the urgent needs of the State, so far as immigration is concerned, and of the importance of having at once an immigration agent and bureau. The other message was about the necessity for the immediate enactment of the law authorizing the term of Superior Court to be held at Fayetteville this month to be both for criminal and civil cases, in order that it may try Walter Partridge, the negro who assaulted Mrs. Hales. The term is now only for civil cases. The Governor finds that it is impossible to have a special term, and that this is the only course to be pursued.

Live Items of News.

Governor Montague writes to Norfolk parties that he sees no reason to interfere to save J. Samuel McCue from hanging.

The prosecution in the case of Chas. R. Fishburne, of Roanoke, asks a verdict of murder in the first degree for the killing of Dr. Lafew.

The Chesapeake and Ohio is to erect a new \$1,000,000 locomotive-building plant.